

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY JULY 14, 1899.

IMPROVING THEIR MANNERS.

The remarkable victory of three Harvard crews over three Yale crews at New London in the boat races of the 25th of June hurts the pride of the Yale men, but they have the consolation that the best crew won, and that, on the whole, the victory was in the interests of college athletics.

Mr. Caspar Whitney, after a most careful and impartial estimate of the relative merits of the "varsity" crews, made before the race, anticipated the victory of Harvard in his review of the matter published in Harper's Weekly.

But far more important than the victory was the abolition of the silly and childish conduct of the rival crews toward each other during the races in previous years.

For nearly forty years, these youngsters connected with the racing boats have entirely misconceived the correct relations of the rival crews. They have refused to keep on friendly terms, and have spent time and money in stealing each other's "secrets." Each crew was believed to be evolving some "wrinkle," or trick in rowing which would enable it to win. The most serious efforts were made by each crew to conceal its methods from the other. The business of racing was conducted on a low plane morally and intellectually. It lacked frankness, generosity, and the generous spirit which should inspire students.

The international races at Henley, England, in 1895, taught our American boys a lesson. The college athletes of England concealed nothing from each other. Experience had taught them that races were won by the dominance of mind over matter, of intelligence making the best use of physical strength; that body, food and nerves were important factors, and a correct knowledge of physiology and hygiene counted in a close contest. Different men had different ideas on the subject, just as different men have different ideas about the way of using a rifle at long range.

Men who are as students, searching for the truth, exchange the truth in their mutual intercourse. There always remains the power of individual gifts and of wisdom, which cannot be exchanged, just as the gift of military organization possessed by Napoleon made him superior, although other rival generals knew his methods of warfare.

The English boys taught the American boys a lesson at Henley. So at the races of the 25th of June, the Yale and Harvard crews came together in the most friendly spirit, set the Open Door, exchanged points, acted altogether like sensible young fellows, and showed the true spirit of college chivalry.

The example of these two prominent universities will be followed by the other universities and colleges, and after a while there will be no more of that caddishness which has done little credit to college athletics.

ABOUT CHINA.

Lord Beresford, owing to his tact and prestige, although without any authority from his Government, was able to make direct investigations into the condition of the Chinese army and navy, as the Chinese officials gave him every facility for doing it. These higher officials at last understand that they are confronted with a crisis, and that they can trust in Great Britain alone for aid, if they need it. Lord Beresford found that generally most fraudulent practices prevailed in military affairs. A general who received money for the payment of 10,000 men, enlisted only 3000, and put in his pocket the amount saved. In several places German officers had been discharged and Russians put in their places. In one camp he saw the men shooting at a target with bows and arrows. The hitting of the target was of minor importance. The attitude of the bowman was of the highest consequence. Lord Beresford only repeats the evidence of others regarding the want of discipline throughout the Chinese forces. As these forces are independent bodies, there is no system of unification, and each Viceroy follows his own ideas. During a disturbance at Wee-chow, the soldiers carried rifles, blunderbusses, and long brass horns and gongs. Many soldiers were not armed, and carried only a bird cage and a fan. Lord Beresford states positively that "the Chinese have all the characteristics necessary to make good soldiers." He mentions the bravery of the coolies who assisted the British in taking the Taku forts in 1860.

Regarding the Chinese navy, Lord Beresford recommends the Chinese to abandon their plan of increasing it. He advised them to sell the vessels now being built, and devote the ves-

sels that remain to the suppression of piracy, and the protection of home commerce. He believes that the interests of the empire demand military rather than naval protection. All of the dockyards, excepting that at Foo-chow, have been seized by foreign powers, and he does not recommend any further expenditure of money in extending such works.

The Russians have 120,000 soldiers in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, and are building three docks of the largest size at Vladivostok.

The arsenal at Shanghai is so well equipped it can, with little more expenditure, supply the whole of the naval and military forces of the Empire. In many of the other arsenals there is a large waste of material. The making of gongs, a gun barrel over nine feet long, which is carried on the shoulders of two men and fired by a third man, who tries to aim it. As a shot from it will pierce a thick board, the Chinese believe that it is a most effective weapon, and continue to make it, although it is a useless article. The Chinese cannot be accused of economy in expenditures. But their waste of material is a painful evidence of their lack of military intelligence. At the same time, Lord Beresford states that many prominent Chinese realize the situation, and if permitted to have their own way, would make radical changes. So long as the central government is weak and vacillating, they will not invite censure by making innovations.

Although the Chinese people have steadily prevented the building of any railway system in the past, because their superstitious ideas forbid it, the hammering of the foreigners, and the rattling of gunshots, has suppressed these superstitious outwardly, and the new idea slowly gains ground, "anything to beat the foreign devils." So railways are tolerated in order to beat them, aside from those forced on them by foreign guns. While there are 317 miles of railway in operation, there will soon be 2270 miles in operation, with 2500 more projected. The effect on the internal trade of the Empire caused by these railways will be far-reaching, if it finally arouses the Chinese mind.

While the Chinese show large power of organization in individual affairs, there is none shown, so far, in national affairs. But it is the experience of all people that sooner or later an individual capacity for organization will show itself in national affairs.

It would not be strange if, within fifty years, the Chinese themselves, becoming masters in the industrial arts, should be the foremost to urge the Open Door policy, and seek an outlet for their products in every direction.

Lord Beresford does not speculate about the course of events in China. He looks at the errors of the day and the hour, and suggests the remedy at hand. He sees the enormous embankment of racial habits in the Chinese which must be leveled down, and he suggests the practical methods of doing it. If the central government is made strong and intelligent, it will in time defeat the raids of Russia, and meet her with an overwhelming force. Before the time comes for her to assert her power a vast amount of work must be done, under the instruction of the nations who will simply insist on fair play.

"The Light" has at last been seen by the Japanese population. This is the title of a monthly publication, in the vernacular, the first number of which has just been issued by T. Okumura, editor. Mr. Okumura is one of the best known and most popular members of the Japanese community, and is the pastor of the church at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukul streets. The new paper will be devoted to the promotion of "Peace and Good Will" among all the people, and is to be sent free to the laborers on the various plantations. This seems to us one of the best and most practical plans yet inaugurated for bringing the "little brown men" into harmony with their surroundings, and we believe the result will be such as to fully justify it. That Mr. Okumura has a great field for his labor no one will deny, and it is to be hoped that his effort will be crowned with the success which it so richly merits. The best wishes of all right thinking people will go with the editor.

The Advertiser published last Monday the outline of a plan which would cause the assessments upon stocks to be made in an equitable and business like manner. This plan will probably be adopted generally. Olan leads the way and announces that assessments at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, or 50c. per share, will be imposed at certain definite periods, commencing with October 1st, and extending to July, 1900. Investors, therefore, in making purchases of stock, liable to assessments, may readily calculate the amounts of money needed to meet the assessments, and a most undesirable speculative element will be removed. This is a business like proposition.

NO BACK DOWNS.

The anti-imperialists are now asking the imperialists, "What do you think about expansion now?" because Aguinaldo has not been conquered and there is another call for troops.

The time, however, has passed for a discussion of the merits of the policy which led to the present war. The mass of the people believe that whether expansion was or was not involved in it, the United States have undertaken to prevent anarchy in a country which it has taken from Spain. There were no sufficient moral guarantees that Aguinaldo can give against anarchy, and the United States cannot consent that the Philippines be turned over to be looted by the Tagalos.

There is a marked change in the aspect of the matter. The irrepressibles have become silent. The "Hip-hurrah" brigade has retired. We are too deeply concerned in the fate of the men who are up to their waists in the swamps, weary with the heat, and sleeping in the floods. They are sick and dying, and we know it.

Even Charles Francis Adams, who has opposed Expansion, believes that the war must continue until its object is accomplished. There will be no backing down. The men and the money will be furnished to secure the future good order of the Philippines, whether we keep them or not.

No doubt the people are surprised at Aguinaldo's stubborn resistance. The heart of the crowd was on fire, and it was in no mood to listen to pessimistic stories about the hardships of fighting in the swamps. Besides, the mass never like to read history, or profit by experience. When the irritative pessimists said Great Britain, France, Portugal and Germany have usually miscalculated and underestimated the forces necessary to reduce savages and heathen to obedience, and the expense and trouble needed to establish civilization, and the United States should wisely calculate for a long pull in the Philippines, the crowd shouted back, "Un-American to talk that way."

However, this is only a common incident in the progress of the world. The shouting crowd becomes sober. Grit that does not say much, but does much, closes up the ranks and fights to the death in the cause it has undertaken.

PROF. BLACKMAN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

In the "Making of Hawaii" Professor Blackman says: "The future impartial historian of Hawaiian affairs is likely to give, I think, this verdict concerning the conduct of the missionaries and their descendants, taking them together, that they were loyal to the monarchy, and served it faithfully with whatever mistakes of judgment; that they maintained it in power long after it would have otherwise fallen of its own weight and under foreign assault; that they consented to its overthrow long after, only when no other reasonable course was left open to them; and that from first to last they stood steadfastly between the natives and the foreign aggressors of divers sorts, their staunchest protector and wisest counselor; it is to be hoped that the historian will not have occasion to add that with the transference of power from the hands of the 'missionary party' to the United States by annexation, and by the influx of foreigners, the unmitigated competition of whites and the introduction of American political methods, the Kanaka was forced to the wall."

Of course, these opinions of one who has presented the most thoughtful and analytical study in the history of Hawaii, will be fiercely disputed by the enemies of the "missionaries." Unquestionably, the missionaries made grave mistakes. This is not disputed by those who believe that man's work in this world is rather an imperfect affair. Those who believe that pious men never make any serious mistakes, not even Dr. Andersen, when he put the natives in the boats of the native churches and cut them adrift, will, of course, claim for them a general infallibility.

But the strong and persistent moral forces of the missionaries from the beginning, unselfish and wise according to the light, will stand hereafter as Professor Blackman has described it.

In looking back over the industrial growth of the islands during the last twenty-five years, there appears to have been a failure to protect the natives against the invasion of the foreigners, especially the Asiatics. But no sensible person will insist that the missionaries were under obligations to administer economic laws. They did not profess to do so, and whatever they did in economic and political affairs was usually at the request of the native rulers, or as citizens of the land.

Professor Blackman expresses the hope that the transference of power from the "missionary party" to the people of the United States will work no harm to the natives. It is to be hoped that it will not. But the primary object in annexation was to give

the United States a strategic and commercial station, and also the protection of the sugar industry. The welfare of the natives was not anxiously considered. A commercial people will not arrest a profitable business in order to indulge in sentiments that involve losses. New England wished to secede from the Union in 1812, when the embargo on commerce by the Executive crippled her trade.

The natives will probably be forced to the wall, not by political methods, but by the friction of races, which manifests itself in superior thrift and intelligence.

A SPECTACLE.

The case of Dreyfus, at this date, gives to literature the most startling dramatic event of the last year of the century. In every aspect the case glitters with incidents which the invention of the imagination cannot surpass.

There is firstly the barbaric military jurisprudence of France, which condemns on concealed evidence, a proceeding revolting to the common sense of justice. Then follows the act of disgracing the convicted man before the battalions of France, by breaking his sword before the eyes of his comrades, and stripping off the insignia of his rank; the most conspicuous act of infamous punishment known to the army. The condemned man is hurried over the seas to a desolate island and consigned to solitary imprisonment. There he remains for four years, solitary, heart broken, indignant, without even "a building hope at midnight." He knew no more of the world than if he lived on Jupiter.

But the mills of God are grinding slowly in France, though he does not hear them. "The grist is justice." "The great soul of the world is just. There is justice here below; at bottom there is nothing else but justice."—(Carlyle.)

France fixes her eye upon his case. Then the nations of Europe follow. Then the civilized world follows, and three hundred millions of people in many lands look at France and watch her struggling with a great wrong. The wife running out to every country declare that a political convulsion, which means a deluge of blood, is at hand. He upon whom more eyes are turned than there were ever turned upon Napoleon in his supreme days, sits in his cell in ignorance, and is consoled by the insects which infest it. The world was in an uproar about him, but the angry sounds never reached Devil's Island, and he believed that he was forgotten by all—only his wife was steadfast and resolute. "God's mills grind slow, but sure." The acts of the conspirators were carried by divine law between the upper and the nether millstones, and justice caught the stuff as it fell and blew off the chaff.

Esterhazy confesses the crime of forging the bordereau. Col. Henry killed himself. Zola started France with a cry for justice that could not be suppressed, and then goes into exile. Picquart was placed in a dungeon and then released. The anti-Dreyfus mobs put their hands on the mills of God, and tried to arrest their motions, but their fingers were crushed. The French Chamber went into a frenzy over the case, and the Cabinet was defeated. The great Court of Cassation was then organized to review the sentence and confirm the conviction. It deliberated and not only refused to approve, but spoke for review, and declared that the evidence on which the conviction was made was incompetent and suspicious. Loubet, a plain man, was the President of the Republic, and he was not afraid of the army, or the mob, and he revived the civil power of the State.

Following the miserable traditions of French administration of justice, which holds that an arrested man is guilty until he proves himself to be innocent, the door of the cell is opened on Devil's Island, and the victim of four years of torture is taken back over the seas, but is kept in ignorance of the angry events which have shaken France, and is unconscious that the men of all civilizations living on this terrestrial ball, are waiting for his landing in France, and watching the effect of it upon the most brilliant and disturbed nation of Europe. Only when he was once more in a cell on French soil, was the wadding taken from his ears, and dazed, despondent, helpless, he heard for the first time the low thunder of the mills of God which have been grinding out justice for him during four years. The dramatic situation is intense, because France as well as Dreyfus is now on trial.

CAPTURING A TOWNS.

Richard Harding Davis describes, in Harper's, the impudence, or "gall" of Stephen Crane, the author of the "Red Badge of Courage," and a war correspondent in Cuba and Porto Rico. After the American troops had occupied Porto Rico, detachments were sent out from time to time to demand the surrender of outlying villages.

Almost Blind SECRETS OF SEA

Bereft of the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Occultist With Relief—But Now He Is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amador, California. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Crane, who had no physical fear or concealed it when under fire, undertook alone to capture the town of Juana Diaz. He rode into the town alone and it surrendered to him. He made dispositions for its government, and put himself on the best of terms with the people. He slept in the place the following night. In the morning while taking his coffee in front of a cafe, he saw at a distance several American soldiers cautiously approaching the place, dodging behind bushes, and watching for the enemy. These were followed by a cautious skirmish line, and behind them were the regular forces. On entering the town, without being repulsed, they discovered the conqueror, Crane, quietly taking his coffee and acting as the absolute ruler of it. He turned the town over to the troops.

This audacity was often exhibited during the Civil war, in the encounters between the Union and Confederate soldiers, and illustrated the force of individual character. The gamblers call it "bluff," and it is said to be the most valuable asset in the game of "poker."

Mr. Crane will, no doubt, in due time, give the world a story founded on fact, "How I captured a town."

CELEBRATING.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: The manner of observing the greatest holiday on the national calendar, or rather, the traditional manner of observing it, is essentially Chinese. What other great nation celebrates its great days in such a childish and ridiculous fashion? Where is the man or woman above the rudimentary stage of development who wants to express a patriotic or any other emotion by banging gongs, exploding gunpowder, ringing bells and blowing tin horns?"

The Chronicle seems to forget that the "Fourth" is now mainly the occasion for amusing the children, and gazing upon the marvelous brilliancy of fireworks. Besides, it is a midsummer holiday. The celebration of the day has little connection with the event of the Declaration of Independence. The majority of sensible people do not need the stimulus of noise and fireworks to recall any great religious event. The effect of the Declaration has passed into the common habit and thought of the people, and becomes a part of the unconscious life of the nation. It needs no direct and formal expression any more than the individual needs, once a year, to call his family together and announce that the day has arrived for recognizing the solemn importance of the digestive apparatus, and that after some remarks by an eloquent speaker, there will be fireworks in the evening in honor of the stomach.

The principles set forth in the Declaration are now the substantial political digestive apparatus of the nation, and the time has passed when there is any special need of calling the attention of the nation to it, unless it is badly out of order and needs some patent medicines in the form of the "noise cure."

Still there is a considerable part of every community who, like the dorkies who must have a distinctly "shouting" religion, cannot obtain the inspiration of patriotism unless they hear fire crackers and see rockets. Whether such persons, in the moment of the nation's peril, place themselves more quickly at the front in war and sacrifice, has not been very apparent. Probably those who manifest patriotism by unconscious conduct without "holloing" about it are usually found among the inflexible patriots.

That the Chinese and Americans celebrate anniversaries in the same way, as the Chronicle says they do, is only one more piece of evidence showing the common origin of man. Fire crackers were used by the Chinese while the Bird of Freedom was in the egg. Noise and fireworks on the Fourth prove our common humanity.

Vessels That Sail Out Never to Return.

Some of the Notable Historical Instances—Several Lost on Very Short Cruises.

It seems passing strange, considering the enormous amount of ocean traffic carried on nowadays, that it should be possible for a vessel to put out to sea in fit condition, only to vanish from the face of the waters and leave no indication of their fate, says the London Mail. True, there are hundreds of unidentified derelicts floating about the seas, and some of them may be the vessels which have so mysteriously disappeared. It is appalling to think of such mysteries as the fates of these vessels, which, setting sail with hundreds of passengers, to whom the voyage perhaps promises happiness, wealth and all the joys of life, never reach their destination and are never again heard of.

Take the case of the Burvie Castle as a striking example. She vanished not in mid-ocean, but between the ports of London and Plymouth. Into the latter port she should have put on her way to Australia. But she never reached Plymouth, and not a living soul knows how or where she vanished. It is most extraordinary that she should have been lost so near to the land without so much as a spar being washed ashore to tell of her fearful fate.

Equally mysterious is the fate of the Atalanta. This famous training vessel was stationed off Bermuda with more than 250 souls aboard. Early in 1880 she set sail for a short cruise and from that day to this she has never been heard of.

A very considerable percentage of the vessels which disappeared forever in this mysterious manner were running between England and America at the time. It might be thought that the terrific seas of the vast Atlantic were responsible, but it has been proved that many vessels were lost when the ocean was almost at dead calm.

A large sailing ship left New Orleans some years ago for London. Thrice she was spoken and reported all well, and she was facing exultant weather and a smooth sea at the third time. Yet it is known she was lost with all hands within 24 hours, and to this day no trace of her has been discovered.

In the early part of 1892 a five-masted bark, the Maria, a newly-constructed vessel, and at that time the third largest in the mercantile marine, set sail, in beautiful weather, from one of the biggest ports in Coochin-China for Hamburg, with every promise of a fair voyage. But she never reached Germany. She vanished shortly after being spoken off the west coast of Africa, and nothing has been found since to indicate the fate that befell her.

Another vessel running between England and America which met an end of a kind none, but those who shared it ever knew, was the first class steamship President. She sailed from New York for a journey to Liverpool, in the spring of 1841, having on board a full crew of experienced hands and officers and a distinguished company of passengers. She left New York in fine weather, in splendid condition, and with no reason for fearing anything she was likely to meet. But she was never spoken and never heard of again, and, although 58 years have passed, no one yet knows to what dire calamity her end was due.

Rains of Hawaii.

The steamer Upolu, arrived from Hawaii ports yesterday, brought special letters to sugar factors and brokers concerning rainfalls and crop conditions. The reports tell of heavy rainfalls at Honokaa and Paauhau. The showers began to be heavy on Sunday morning last. Then it settled into a steady rainfall. The record for Sunday and Monday was a little more than four and one-half inches. While the cane was not going dry, the rain was very acceptable, and has greatly freshened the fields in their appearance. At Honokaa and Paauhau and adjoining cane estates the sticks are big and healthy, making the prospects for next season's yield very encouraging.

Omaha Representative.

At a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the resignation of Governor Cleghorn as president of the Commission for the Great America Exposition at Omaha was accepted, with regret. The vacancy thus made was filled by the election of Ed. Towse to the place. Mr. Towse will go forward at once and will ship some palms and other additions to the exhibit. The new president will also inform the exposition people under what conditions the Government band will make the trip to Omaha.

President J. B. Atherton was in the chair at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber, and Secretary James Gordon Spencer took note of the proceedings.

Married.

HADLEY-DUFF—in Honolulu, July 11th, 1899, by Rev. W. A. Gardner, Miss Gertrude E. Hadley to James E. Duff, both of San Francisco.